FOUNTKENTH STREET. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the kniton

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tife Rick Publishing Company, Onana. Brata, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8. s.

Geo, it. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Ber for the week ending August 25, 1888, was as follows.

Monday, August 21 Tuesday, August 21 Wednesday, August 22 Thursday, August 23 Friday, August 24 Baturday, August 24

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of August, A. D., 1888.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

presence this 2ath day of August, A. D., 1885.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

County of Dougias,

George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the
month of August, 1887, was 14,151 copies;
for September, 1887, 14,363 copies; for November,
1887, 15,228 copies; for December, 1887, 15,641 copies;
for January, 1888, 16,228 copies; for February,
1888, 18,182 copies; for March, 1888, 18,689 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18431
copies; for June, 1888, 19,233 copies; for July, 1888,
18,633 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 1st day of August, A. D., 1888,

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

THOUGH Texas may secure her deep water harbor and Denver is the place of meeting, Nebraska has the honor of presiding at the convention.

THE United States is in that fearful predicament of having both of her presidential candidates off at the same moment fishing for shiners.

MR. GOULD has so nearly recovered from his recent indisposition that he is talking of going into sheep culture, that is to say, shearing "lambs" at the old stand.

THE democratic convention resembled a "Siege of Sebastopol" in one respect. There was a good deal of pyrotechnic display, but all the red fire and noise was only for "fun."

It is said that Mr. Cleveland is preparing a document in defense of his pension vetoes. Isn't it strange that the president finds it absolutely necessary just now to explain so many of his official acts?

THE Sioux commissioners have found more willing ears at Crow Creek agency than at Standing Rock. It is more than likely that the Indians of the lower agency will be won over, and when Sitting Bull's braves hear of it there will be a break in the ranks to sign the new

seek between congressmen and the sergeant-at-arms of the house is getting exciting. That high official is trying to catch a quorum. But the harder he scurries about, the more nimble are those recreant members whose leaves of absence have been revoked in keeping of uncompromising hostility to trusts, out of his reach.

THE Oklahoma bill, in which Kansas is so much interested, is likely to be buffeted about in the house without coming to an issue until the end of the session. The final vote on the measure was to have taken place a day or two ago, but at the supreme moment the point of no quorum was raised, and the bill in consequence has been shelved indefinitely.

SEVENTY railroads have published reports of their gross earnings for the second week of August. The figures show that receipts were nearly 4 per cent in excess of those for the corresponding week of 1887. It is safe to infer that the railroads of the country are not in danger of going out of business on account of "losing money."

THE BEE has no disposition to discuss dead issues nor to dig up and prod political corpses. This is why we decline to keep up a controversy with the disgruntled fool friends of the late candidate from Douglas county for state treasurer. If we were disposed to enter into such controversy, these self-constituted champions of Omaha would be knocked out in one round on their highsounding twaddle about what this city has lost through THE BEE's opposition.

THE transfer of standard silver dollars from the mints and sub-treasuries to Washington, where they will be stored in the great vault of the treasury building recently completed, has begun. The shipments will be made in lots of half a million dollars a day until the vault is full, and as it has a capacity of one hundred million dollars the silver stream will continue to pour into Washington for the next six months or longer. When the movement is completed the treasury will contain standard silver dollars to the amount of one hundred and sixty-eight millions, or nearly three to every man, woman and child in the nation.

SUPERINTENBENT BRUNER, of the county schools has begun an important work in compiling the number of children of school age in each district of the county. Such a report has long been wanted as it is suspected that a large percentage of such children are illegally kept out of school. The fact that the compulsory education law ennoted by the legislature has been to all intent and purpose a dead letter is to be deplored. In the counties of other states the laws on compulsory education have been strictly enforced, and the result has been eminently satisfactory in raising the number of children between the ages of eight and fourteen attend-

The Democratic Nominations.

The democracy of Nebraska have nominated a very respectable state ticket. Minorities always do, because there is no factional scramble for places beyond the reach of such parties. The democratic ticket was constructed under the delusion that the thirty thousand republican majority in this state can be overcome. It is a political porous-plaster compounded by democratic medicine men to draw the foreign-born voter who may be sick of the threatened submission of a prohibition amendment. The candidates have been ingeniously distributed among American citizens of foreign birth and descent. .

With an Irish-American for governor, n Behemian for lieutenant governor, an Englishman for secretary of state; a German for land commissioner and a Scandanavian for elector, the democratic bear-trap is baited for all kinds of

The nomination of McShane for governor may also mean more than appears on the surface. On this point, however, we reserve our conjectures until we know that McShane has accepted. If he does accept in the face of inevitable defeat by at least twenty thousand majority, we may look for interesting developments. In view of the fact that there is not the remotest chance of electing any man on the democratic state ticket, it is hardly worth while to discuss the candidates with any critical eye as to their fitness to fill the respective positions to which they have been nominated.

Democracy and Trusts.

It is announced that the democrats of the house of representatives are about to hold a caucus to decide upon some policy of the party with relation to trusts. It is not unlikely they have been moved to this course by an apprehension that the republican senate may declare a policy in advance of them, such as is embraced in the bill of Senator Sherman, introduced some days

It is certainly important, if not vital, to the democratic party that its representatives in congress shall speedily take some action to remove, if possible, the warranted suspicion that the party is not unfriendly to trusts. These combinations are entirely ignored in the national platform; the majority of the ways and means committee were most considerate of the welfare of the sugar trust in reviving the sugar duties; the investigation of trusts was carried on in the most perfunctory and half-hearted way, and nothing whatever of a practical character has resulted from it. Indeed, it was only after most persistent effort that even a report was secured from the committee, and this was practically valueless. There was a great deal in the way of boasting and promises when the present congress convened, but no sincere effort has been made to do anything. It has looked very much as if Mr. Cleveland desired to make amends for the reference he made to trusts in his annual message and had directed that the combinations should not be further annoyed by anything proceeding from the democrats at the present session. But the conditions have become such, in consequence of the pronounced attitude of the republican national platform and THE INTERESTING game of hide-and- the promised action of the republican senate regarding trusts, that the democrats are seeing the necessity of declaring themselves respecting these combinations. If they shall decide to

do this it is to be expected

that there will be an appearance

but however strong it may be made it

will be impossible not to have some

doubt of its sincerity. For why should

a caucus be necessary to determine what

policy shall be pursued by the represen-

tatives of a party which professes to be the friend of the people toward combinations which are unquestionably inimical to the interests and welfare of the people? Is it not a mere expedient to waste time and to make a show of concern for the interests of the people without the intention to do anything practical in their behalf? The policy to be pursued, if it is within the province of congress to legislate regarding trusts, cannot need defining by a caucus for men who honestly desire the suppression of these combinations.

There is, however, some encouragement for the people in the fact that both parties are manifesting a serious interest in this subject. There is reason to hope that in their rivalry to win popular commendation and make political capital both will at least become so fully and fairly committed to the policy of suppressing trusts that although nothing should be due at the present session of congress there will hardly fail to be some practical action at the next session.

High License in Minnesota. Minnesota has had an experience of one year with high license, and the result is additional testimony to the value of this policy in all respects. The law provides that in cities of over ten thousand inhabitants the minimum liquor license shall be one thousand lollars, and in all other places five hundred dollars. When the law went into effect, July 1, 1887, the number of saoons in the state licensed under the old law, at an average cost of three hundred dollars, was 2,806; the present number is 1,597-a decrease of 1,209, or over forty per cent. Of itself this is a most telling argument in favor of high license for restricting the liquor traffic.

But the worth of the policy, as shown in the experience of Minnesota, is not limited to the one matter of cutting down the number of saloons by nearly one-half. There has been a very narked improvement in the way in which the traffic is carried on. Those engaged in it give greater respect to law and public sentiment than before. Sunday selling is greatly decreased. Minors and habitual drunkards are refused. The number of disorderly places is very much less than formerly. In the larger cities the business has become more centralized, and therefore more readily subjected to police surveiliance, while its decrease in the smaller towns has brought about a notable reduction of police business. The wholesome moral effects are every-

where observed; and in some portions

of the state are very notable. The financial aspect of the change is also not to be lost sight of. Under the low license law the total approximate increase was about \$850,000. The total approximate income under the present law is about \$1,100,000, a balance of \$250,000 in favor of high license, with fewer drinking places, less intemperance, a decreased consumption of liquor, and a better regard among those in the liquor traffic for the preservation of law and order. It is noteworthy, too, that to a considerable extent the saloon has been eliminated from politics.

Such being the excellent results of a year's experience with high liceose, it is not surprising that the people of Minnesota very generally are heartily in favor of the system. The St. Paul Pioncer Press says: "It has brought nothing but benefit to the state, and has, by its practical working for more than a year, proven itself to be a wise, just and most successful measure. Even the opposition to it from the saloonkeepers themselves is much less than it was immediately after its passage, and it now finds its greatest and almost only opponents among the prohibition element." Yet in no state where prohibition prevails has it accomplished more, if so much, for the cause of temperance, as has been done by the high license law of Minnesota, while as to material considerations the results are all in favor of the latter.

Perhaps They Did. There is one thing that the South Omaha people had not discovered when they voted to mortgage their town. They have voted seventy-eight thousand dollars for building two viaducts across the railroad tracks. If these viaducts were to be built within the limits of Omaha, the railroads would not only have to build them at their own expense, but also would be required to build four hundred feet of approach at each end at their own expense. In other words, if South Omaha was included within the boundaries of this city the property of South Omaha would not be taxed a penny for viaducts. So much for the boasted advantage of having two separate corporations for what everybody concedes is and should be one solid city. Perhaps the champions of the bond scheme did not know that they were playing into the hands of the railroads and rolling a heavy load on the shoulders of the small taxpayer and property owner. Perhaps they did not and perhaps they did.

THE bill unanimously adopted by the house committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the president in his discretion to suspend certain transportation privileges now enjoyed by Canada in the United States, and to proclaim a policy of retaliation with regard to the navigation by Canadian vessels of certain waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, will doubtless pass the house if a sufficient number of the members of that body can be brought together for the purpose. It is very likely, however, to be subjected to an extended discussion, and on final action party lines may be closely drawn. A similar measure has been introduced in the senate, with the chances against passing that body. On eneral principles the justice of the retaliation proposed in these measures is quite universally conceded, in the event of Canada resuming the former policy of denying the rights claimed for American fishermen, and unfairly subjecting American vessels to tolls on Canadian canals, but there is a widespread disposition not to allow Mr. Cleveland to make political capital out of a state of affairs which he has allowed to continue until now without a single suggestion to congress that it should be remedied. His discovery that there are other wrongs besides the fishery outrages which Canada should be punished for comes somewhat late to warrant the belief that it is now made known from wholly unselfish concern for American rights.

IT ISN'T much that the Texas people ask in the way of government aid for deep harbors on their coast when it is remembered that Texas is a big state with big ideas. But it almost takes the breath out of the country when a caucus of the Texas delegation adopts the following resolution to be ratified by the deep-water convention at Denver:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this convention that it shall recommend resolutions asking congress to make two appropriations for two deep water ports on the coast of Texas, one of \$7,000,000 for the improvement Galveston harbor, under the present plan and a further appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the deepening of the Arransas Pass bar to twenty-four feet, the work to be done by private corporations organized under the laws of the state of Texas, the money to be paid by the government as increased depths are secured and maintained.

SENATOR SPOONER of Wisconsin, in his anxiety to secure the full appropriation asked for a public building at Milwaukee, will accept no half-way measure from the house on the Omaha building bill. In his zeal, however, to force the goose to lay the golden egg, the senator from Wisconsin is in danger of squeezing nothing but a porcelain door-knob out of the old bird.

MCSHANE is now out of the congressional race, which means in so many words that the district is conceded to the republican candidate.

WHEN an Omaha landsman is capable of inventing the first practical torpedo. it is high time to fill the navy with smart Omaha men.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A camp of Modern Workmen with eighteen charter members, has been instituted at Wood River.

Eleven head of stock belonging to a Platte county farmer have died from the effects of a mud dog bite.

The biggest excitement of the week at Tecumseh was caused by a blind horse fall-ing into a waterworks ditch.

Columbus is botter lighted with her electric plants than many a city in this country with fifty times her population and a hun-dred times her protentions, says the Journal.

After breathing free air for over a year, from the Johnson county jail, has been re- I near this city last night.

captured by Sheriff Grimes and is once more

The preparations for the Butler county fair, to be held at David City September 4, 5, 6 and 7, are complete, and the prospects are encouraging for the most successful exhibit

ever made in the county. The "curse of the barb wire fence" is the principal cause of worriment in Scotia these days Every day children and dumb brutes are maimed by the nuisance, and the village board is urged to call off the "curso."

Farmers near York have suffered recently from the favages of mad dogs. Three or four canines have become rabid and have bitten cattle and hogs. One young man, Grant Dickey, was severely bitten and is being treated with a mad stone.

Sam Sing, a Celestial who conducted a joint laundry and opium-smoking den at Columbus, was arrested last week, found guilty, and then allowed to jump the town. Sam's Columbus patrons consisted of several women and a number of boys.

The following was recently handed in to his teacher by a Kearney county boy as a bona fide composition: The human body is made up of the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head contains the brains, when there is any. The thorax contains the heart, lungs and diafram. The abdomen contains

the bowls, of which there are five, A, E. I, O, U, and sometimes W and Y. lowa. There are 245 old veterans on the roll of the soldiers home at Marshalltown.

Davesport ice dearers will not have stock

enough to supply their customers to the end

A man by the name of Huiskamp, of Keokuk, has painted a panorama of Jerusalem and the crucifixion of Christ.

The electric cars at Davenport did their first execution Wednesday, a little girl named Mamie Wiley being run over and

Weather Prophet Foster has purchased a half interest in the Creston Gazette, and has taken business and editorial control of the

The board of supervisors of Harrison The board of supervisors of Harrison county has made a final settlement with exTreasurer I. P. Hill. The bondsmen pay \$9,848.46 and Hill's friends \$8,500. By this adjustment he county loses only \$998.45.

Another Iowa boy has proved himself a hero. Says the Davenport Gazette: "Nine years ago Henry Pearson, a farmer who had lived in Liberty township, in this county, twenty years removed to Hennenin county.

twenty years, removed to Hennepin county, Minnesota. Mrs. Pearson carried her babe, Henry, jr., in her arms. They settled on a farm near the village of Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are blessing the day when Henry was born. He is the boy hero of Minnesota. Last Thursday afternoon twelve masked men came to the house and de-manded money of his mother. They would have enforced their demand had not Master Henry opened fire with a shot gun 'two sizes larger than himself on the feet and legs of the visitors. They fied, and Henry pursued, discharging another shot, which took effect in the head of one of the men, rendering him hors du combat. The boy was so small the men did not notice him, but though, appar-ently neglected and despised, he made his

Woming. Ranchman Atkinson and his son, who shot a man named Battey during a quarrel last June, had a preliminary hearing at Laramie and were bound over to the grand jury. On the 30th of May Ching Hing Loy stabbed another Chinaman to death in Evans

ton. He was arrested at Haily, Idaho, by Sheriff Ward and jailed at Evanston, where he will be kept until the fall term of court. Worth Jackson, a lunatic confined in the county fail at Laramie, committed suicide by cutting his throat with the broken pieces of a lamp chimney. He imagined he was being pursued by enemies who wanted his life and in order to escape cut his throat.

The Douglas Budget says that the prospecting of last year has demonstrated that one-fifth of the entire area of Wyoming is underlaid with coal. A continuous formation bearing coal has been traced from central Wyoming to the British possessions, over 500

The Laramie Boomerang criticises unfavor ably the action of Governor Moonlight in respiting Bob Carter, a cold-blooded mur-derer, and refusing to pardon Milton Maring, who in a drunken frolic spent \$30 of his employer's money, but who when sober had al ways been known as an upright, manly fel-

On a bluff within ten miles of Lander a vast deposit of ore has been discovered by Paschal Plant, the true value of which has not yet been estimated. The Lander Mountaineer says that it is the richest find that has been discovered in the United States in the past twenty years. This ore assays all the known processes show the result as

Montana. The wool product of the territory this year will be about 2,000,000 pounds.

An effort was made last week to organize a territorial association of horse growers, but

The territorial fair is set down as an utter failure this year in every respect save that of Prof. J. Baldwin, a professor of astronom

in a Kansas college, has just completed a tour of the National Park on a bicycle. "The meteor" has been heard from at no less than seven different points in Montana already, and every time it was making a terrible racket and ended by bursting. It is

pecoming as famous as the sea serpent Ex-Governor Hauser reports that the Northern Pacific will build lots of branch lines in Montana in the near tuture, and that the Manitoba and the Montana Central have several branch roads in contemplation.

Stock thieves have been operating extensively during the past three months, and the Live Stock Journal says: "Stockme should be careful to keep run of their stoc should be careful to keep run of their stock and know how many they have. The method of ascertaining the number of stock one possesses by shaking a dice box is fast waning into the dim and dusty offness, and the time is approaching when it will be necessary to count up the ninety and nine, and then could be approached by any of the missing one sashay across the range for the missing one in order to make the business pay."

LABOR.

Girls are employed as shingle packers in the mills at Bay City, Mich. The working force in the principal new 'gold mine' discovered at Ishpeming, Mich.,

s said to consist of two men. Here is an opportunity for genius to enrich itself. One million dollars is the sum that the Standard oil company will give to a man who will invent a process for refining Lima

One of the largest shoe contracts made is that of a firm in Bangor, Me., who have engaged to make 100,000 pairs of wigwam n a year, for which they are to re ceive \$74,900.

The salaries of all the oilers, firemen coal passers in the employ of the city of Mil-waukee have teen increased \$5 a month. The ollers now receive \$65 a month, firemen \$60, and coal-passers \$55.

President Carnot of France has been placed in a curious dilemma. He was taught the handicraft of a carpenter in his youth, and the striking carpenters of Peris have written to him complaining that he has not attended their meetings nor subscribed to their fund. Indians in the United States last year cul-

tivated 227, 203 acres of land and raised 734, 258 bushels of wheat, 934, 972 bushels of corn, 512, 137 bushels of oats and barley, 524,010 bushels of vegetables and 101, 828 tons of hay. They also owned 258,334 horses and mules 111,407 head of cattle, 40,471 swine and 1,117, 273 sheep.

Shavings and cuttings from cedar wood blocks are now utilized in making a heavy paper for underlaying carpets, wrapping up wool, etc. The waste chips are converted into a pulp, which makes astrong and fibrous paper, and has the advantage of preserving the strong odor of the original wood, thus making it a valuable preservative against moths. moths. A machine is said to have been patented in

Milan Italy, for type-founding and composing which, by means of a keyboard, casts the letters in the order required, planes them, and expedites them into the composing stok, and all this by the revolution of a main cylinder. The typefounder-man or boy-operat ing the machine thus becomes also a type

Judge Wood Dead. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., August 30 .- Judge Samuel Wood, a former member of the legislature, and the largest land owner in this section of the state, died at his residence

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. Realistic Representation of

Great Historical Event. Nearly thirty-three years ago, or on Sth of September, 1855, there ended one of the greatest sieges in military annals. For cleven months the allied armies of England and France, with contingents from Turkey and Sardinia, had invested the fortified city of Sebastopol (or Sevastopol) on the Black Sea, a Russian stronghold which the best engineering skill of Russia had rendered almost impregable. The successful defense Sebastopol was last hope of the Russians in great Crimean war, and from October, 1854, to September, 1855, they held it against the almost daily bombardments and assaults of the allied fleets and armies. History furnishes few parallels to the brilliant achievements and the splendid heroism that distinguisned this period and was crowned by that greatest glory of French valor, the storming and taking of the Malakoff and the consequent fall of Sebastopol.

To present anything approaching a realistic

To present anything approaching a realistic representation of this great achievement was no easy task, but no subject could have stronger attractions for the true artist, and it was undertaken by those masters in this line, James Pain & Sons, of London. A vast expenditure of labor, time and money was required, but the task was accomplished and was rewarded with a success beyond the expectations of its with a success beyond the expectations of its enterprising promoters. In the years since millions of people in England and the United States have witnessed this exhibition both to their placeurs and small. their pleasure and profit.

It was a fortunate thought that suggested its production in Omaha. For several weeks past the work of preparation for this repast the work of preparation for this markable exhibition has been prosecut and last night the initial representation in this city of the Sie of Sebastopol was given. It is cessary in order to convey some idea of the extent of this production to say that the area occupied, including the auditorium, is five acres, and to represent the city and fortifica-tions 10,000 square yards of scenery are used. The whole is amply illuminated by electric lights, and the picture presented is as complete and realistic as art could fashion. Looming in the center stands the defiant tower and the solid walls of the Malakoff, while to the left is seen the city skirted by the redans, whose formidable walls were stormed and carried by English valor. On the right is the Black Sea on whose bosom floats the allied fleets, which for months rained a storm of shot and shell on the besieged city. The inner fortifications, ramparts, magazines, and other features of a great fortified post are faithfully represented, making an imposing scene especially enjoyable to those familiar

with the great event illustrated. The first presentation of so elaborate a production will necessarily not be perfect, but although a little slow in beginning last night there were fewer defects than might reasonably have been expected, and the five thousand people in attendance gave abun-dant evidence of their gratification. The bombardment and assault, in the former of which the superiority of Pain & Sons as pyrotech-nists was signally shown, were finely ex-cuted, and it can safely be said that none present who had not seen this exhibition elsewhere ever witnessed any representation of war more thrillingly realistic. Several bundred uniformed men in sham battle made a most animated scene, while the hissing rockets, the exploding bombs, and the mag-azines belching forth volumes of fire, give a pretty clear idea of the realities of war. The divertisements introduced were of an entertaining character, and the concluding display of fireworks was very fine. There are details of the work which will receive furnishments.

Undoubtedly Pain's Siege of Sebastopol will prove to be the greatest attraction Omaha has ever had. It will improve from night to night in the smoothness of its pro-duction, and after a few representations it may be expected that the few crudities and defects noticeable last evening will disappear. We can cordially commend it to the patronage of our citizens as a pleasing and

AMERICAN SILK WORMS. The Story of Their Discoverer, Now in

Omaha. Prof. Joseph Newmann, of San Francisco, was a guest at the Windsor yesterday. The being the first person to make an American flag from silk of American production. He presented such an emblem to the national government July 12, 1870, and his name became widely known in connection therewith. In 1884 the flag was placed in the Smithsonian institution at Washington for preservation, and may there be seen. The professor also exhibited American silk at the Vienna exposition in 1873 and the centennial in 1876. But Prof. Newmann's fame does not rest wholly on the fact of being a pioneer silk raiser of America. He has discovered in

California a natural silk worm. In the fall of 1884 a nephew of the professor, a natural-ist and curio-seeker, brought him ist and curio-seeker, brought him six native worms for investigation. Their species was unknown. The professor fed and nurtured them, and they spun a cocoon that he recognized as silk. For several years he tried to obtain eggs for reproduction, but had difficulty in pairing them. He succeeded in 1887, and now has a crop of silk cocoons from wild worms. Since then he has given the insect and the plant upon which it fo careful investigation. He found that the moth lays about two hundred eggs. He found in the food plant the bark of what is known to the medical world as the cascara sagrada, a Spanish name meaning "The sacred bark." It is used as a laxative and tonic. The plant is also known as the Rhamnus Californicus and wild coffee It has been grafted with the genuine can coffee plant and produces good coffee While exhibiting the worms at Santa Rosa Cal., the professor was told by many farm ers that there was an abundance of the plant on their ranches and it had been

thought to be poisonous. It has been known to the world for centu-ries that ther are several species of the silk worm which feed upon the atlantis tree, the live oak and others. The wild coffee species however, is a new find.

The mulberry species is the one that has been cultivated for commerce. China seems to be the only country in which the wild cocoons have been grown on a commercial

cale. The reason is this: The wild moths, which emerge from their cocoons in the spring, deposit their eggs on the newly sprouted leaves. The spring may set in early and a late frost coming destroys the vitality of the eggs. They are also subject to the devastation of rain, hall, light ning, etc.

Prof. Newmann is enthusiastic in his be lief that such destructive conditions do not exist in the climate of California, and he thinks a great industry can be built upon that state by well directed effort. The hills all over California are covered with the food says, and the worm takes care of it-

The professor is over sixty years of age, and for forty-eight has experimental and for forty-eight has experimented with silk culture. He says America uses \$100,000, 000 worth of siik goods per year, and he be lieves that with proper encouragement is large share of that can be produced at home proper encouragement a Professor Newman went to Washington last winter to urge upon congress the impor-tance of developing the new industry. He carried with him a quantity of the cocoon and gave an exhibition of the operations of the busy little worms. The professor is on his way to San Francisco, but has not yet given up hope of securing financial aid from

THE WELL-FED SIOUX.

A Settler at Hay Springs Objects to Their Armament. HAY SPRINGS, Neb., August 29 .- To the Editor of Tuz BEE: The Indian question is

agitating our people at this time to a wonderful extent. Here are a few towns along this system of railroad and a vast scope of country sparsely inhabited by helpless men women and children. They are now feeling unsafe and insecure. They know of the rav ages of these same Indians in 1862, are conversant with their modus operandi, know of their near proximity to us, and how suddenly and cunningly they always devise schemes to assault and massacre the unprotected white race. We western settlers think they have hardships enough to encounter to gain a livelihood and hold down their claims, with-out being kept in mortal fear of those red skins that ever and anon threaten us. Home,

wife and children are too dear to us to run any chance of being molested, and doubtless murdered, by such a tribe of worthless, law-less beings as the Sioux Indians. We often ask the question, "Why is it that our government will allow these Indians to have the lest guns and such yast amounts of have the best guns and such vast amounts of

Is it to gratify their desires and keep in constant fear thousands of western settlers We would prefer to receive the winchester repeating rifles and ammunition and give them ordinary muzzle loading guns if they must have any. The settlement of our country has, and will continue to be, slow, owing in a great measure to the liberty given the Sioux Indians. It seems to us that if they are clothed and fed they have enough from our hands without putting the best weapons of warfare in their possession. Having the adequate equipage of warefare at their disposal, they have nothing to retard them, except to make up their minds to fight, and the Sioux Indian is easily converted, especially from the paths of peace to the fields of battle, excitement and blood.

SHORT ON WHEAT.

An Exhaustive Estimate of the Outlook Here and in Europe.

New York, August 30 .- [Special Tele

gram to THE BRE. |- The Times' London cable says: 'France, which next to the United States is the greatest wheat producer in the world, has one of the worst crops ever resped. A week ago it was estimated that she would need to import 68,000,000 bushels. Now, since a fresh storm and the discovery by first threshings of the bad quality of the grain, the shortage is put at 80,000,000 bushels. Germany, Italy and the Netherlands must buy more wheat than usual this year of the great exporting countries. We understand here that the United States and Canada can be counted on to supply about 163,-000,000 bushels, Russia 90,000,000 and India 35,000,000 bushels, but in these latter countries there is much more uncertainty than in the former. From Russia, for instance, there are all sorts of reports, latterly quite unfavorable, and from India it is even more difficult to get the truth. But trained experts here believe the above figures to be tolerably correct. In any case if these crops turn out larger than here estimated, the daily increasing evidence of bad quality and the light weight of crops in western Europe will quite balance the gain. With such a huge deficit as this in the world's market, equal to the entire wheat crop in a good year of such a country as Germany, it is evident that somebody must cut down the consumption of bread, and that there will be a fierce competition for the possession of the grain markets on the conti-nent, which have been showing an almost steady rise for the last ten days, with few fluctuations resultant upon declines in America. One of the first results of the America. One of the first results of the shortage will be a vigorous demand in France for a remission of the import duty on wheat on the part of the big towns, and a strenuous resistance by the wheat raising districts, where the farmers see no reason why the tariff should not enable them to profit by the distress of their brethren in the towns." owns.

The Times prints many columns of crop re ports from all parts of the United States. In an editorial summary of them it says: "Judging from our special reports from the wheat producing states published this morning, the United States will not be in a position to furnish very much of the 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 bushels of wheat which, according to our London correspondent, will be required to meet the deficiency caused by the poor crops in the old world. The weather has been as unfavorable as in Europe to a large harvest of the principal cereal, but, so far as can be learned, we shall have ample wheat for home consumption, with possibly some, if not a great deal, to spare to supply a portion of the demand across the ocean. Indiana and Wisdemand across the ocean. Indiana and Wis-consin appear to be the only states in which the yield is above the average and can be considered really a great one. In Ohio the crop is reported to be not over 60 per cent of an average and of inferior quality. In Illinois the quality is not high, though the quantity harvested is satisfactory and in Kansas a loss of fully one-third has been sustained by the negligence of the farmers in protecting what promised to be a fine wheat crop. With suffering expected in England and the rise in the price of bread wheat crop. With suffering expect England and the rise in the price of was a guest at the Windsor yesterday. The gentleman has a history. For many years he has been struggling to establish silk culture in California, and he has the bonor of being the first person to make an American harvested in this country. If we cannot feed the world it is pleasant to know that we

can feed ourselves. BUCKETSFUL OF GOLD. Supposed to Lie Buried in the Bottom

of the Ocean. PHILADELPHIA, August 80.—The Times this forning publishes reports of the operations of the steamship City of Long Branch, which is now anchored off Cape Henlopen searching for the treasure which went down on the British stoop of war, De Brank, in May, 1798. The work is being done under the direction of Dr. Seth Pancoast and Captain Charles A. Adams, United States navy, who has been detailed by the government the work. After going over the bottom of the ocean for one mile square from the point at which Pilot McCrackens said the De Braak sank, a mound five feet high, one hundred feet long and forty feet in width was found in sixty feet of water. When the grappling irons caught on this mound the points showed a slight trace of verdigris.

Diver Pedrick was sent down to make an examination, and the probe which he drove into the mound was brought up with its point covered with verdigris. The records show that besides the treasure the De Brank had eventy tons of copper in the hold when she sank, and was copper above the water line.

The City of Long Branch is fitted out
with all modern machinery for raising
sunken vessels. A diver while exploring the mound found his probe ing the mound found his probe imbedded in a soft piece of wood. He signalled for a rope and while waiting for it to be lowered his hand came in contact with another piece of wood about five feet long. These pieces were sent to the surface and dried. On the largest piece several bolts of the style used by ship builders of one hundred years ago were found. Diver Edward Hickman agreed with his colleague, Pedrick, who says that the mound could be pumped out in five days if they could work at it steadily, but as they can only work for about three hours a day it will probably take a week to find out just what is there. Both captain and divers feel satisfied that there the wreck of a vessel under the mound. Yesterday a big suction was sunk down again and the pump started. Sud-denly one of them called, "Here's wood." In an instant every one was excited. A man picked up a piece of black substance from his shovel which looked like mud and anded it to Captain Adams. After a careful examination he broke a piece off and said "Yes, gentlemen, that is wood. Perhaps it is a piece of the Braak." The lump brought up was the size of a man's fist. Under a icroscope the fibre could be plainly traced and every one pronounced it teak wood. Diver Hickman said afterwards: "If we only have good weather for a week I am sure that something will turn up to pay us for our trouble. I think that in a very short time we will be hoisting up old brass cannon, and then gold will come up by the bucketsful."

Forwarded His Bond. Frank Galbraith, the newly appointed co lector of the Neligh land office was in town and mailed his bond for approval to Wash ington. It will doubtless be acted on favorably and returned in a few days, when Mr. Galbraith will assume the duties of his new office. This will necessitate his moving to Neligh from Albion, where he has resided for many years. It is now pretty well as-sured that D. Kavanaugh, of Piatte Centre will succeed him as deputy revenue collec-

Iowa Postal Changes. WASHINGTON, August 30 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Ale C. Flatburg was to-day appointed postmaster at Bergen, Alamakee county, in., vice James Schwartzhoff, removed.

postoffice at Grove, Audubon county, In., will be discontinued from September 10. Must Be Having Good Luck Washington, August 30 .- Word has been received at the white house from Eagle Rock, near Clifton Forge, Va., that the president and party will not return to Washington

## DIAMONDS

Watches and Diamonds Found in Tea and Coffee --- A Novel Way of Intreducing Coods.

The names of all persons finding diamends, watches, etc., are added to this ist daily. The Overland Tea company of San Francisco, have refitted the store, 220 S. 14th St., near Farnam, Omaha. and in order to introduce their goods, this company put for 60 days, souvenirs in every can of tea and coffee sold such as solid gold, silver and nickel watenes. also genuine diamonds, in solid gold setting; also money, and many other articles of less value. Every can con-tains a souvenir. The coffee, can and contents weigh about three pounds; the ten, can and contents about one and a half pounds. This expensive and novel way of advertising will be discontinued after 60 days, and these really choice goods will be sold strictly on their merits but without the souvenir. Of course every purchaser must not expect to get a diamond or watch. This company claim that they have just as good a right to give away watches, diamonds or other jewelry and money as their competitors have to give away glassware, enromes, etc. Get up a club. Those who get up a club order most always get a handsome present. Orders by mail promptly forwarded to all parts of the United States on receipt of cash or postoffice order. Terms: Single can \$1; six for \$5; thirteen for \$10, and twenty-seven for \$20. Address Overland Tea Co. Omaha, Nebraska. D. W. Petri, St. Joseph, Mo., mail

order, silver cup in can tea; Mrs. Chas.

Buchanan, South Thirteenth street, silver butter dish; Mr. P. T. Hangen,

Douglas street, silver pickle stand; Miss

Maude Howell. Chicago street, ladies hunting case gold watch in can tea; Miss A. R. Simmons, 14th st., silver sugar bowl; Mr. D. R. Trowbridge, Park avenue, silver five bottle castor: A. W. Leonard, Howard street, diamond ring in can tea; Mrs. C. L. Dean, lzard st., silver butter dish; Miss L. M. Brunswick, So. Omaha, ladies' lace scarf pin, diamond, ruby and sapphire setting in can tea; Mr. R. Drummond, Davenport R. I silver pickle stand; Miss Lillie Hawley, 17th st., silver sugar bowl; Mr. Wm. E. Kingsley, N. 18th st., gent's diamond shirt stud in can tea; Mrs. Carl Walker, Cumings st., silver butter dish; Mr. Waiter Whitmore, Council Biuffs, Ia., silver cake stand in tea; Mrs. M. E. Wymore, Saunders st., can money in tea; Mrs. V. H. Hunter, Ohio st , silver sugar bowl; Mrs. Chas. Warren, Rock Springs, Wyo. Ter., diamond ring in can tea; Miss Ida Welch, S. 20th st., silver pickle stand; Mr. Geo. Snyder, 17th st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. M. McArthy, S. 18th st., silver butter dish; Mrs. Chas. Edwards, N. 39th st., \$20 in gold coin in can tea; Mrs. L. A. Littlefield, So. 24th st., silver sugar bowl; Mr. Wm. A. Smith, Capitol ave., gent's hunting case gold watch in tea; Mrs. Edw. A. Moore, Nebraska City, mail order, elegant solitaire diamond ring and silver water pitcher in tea; Mr. John O. De Barr, South Omaha, silver sugar bowl; Miss Lou Gilmore, 9th st., ladies' chatelaine watch in can tea; Mrs. C. D. Allen, So. 26th st., silver butter dish; L. P. Weeks, South 5th st., diamond ring in can tea; Miss Bowman, North 18th st., silver pickle stand; James R. Redwond, Chicago st., silver five bottle castor; Mrs. W. L. Stowe, Davenport st., can money in tea; Miss Daisy Power, York, Neb., mail order, dia-mond ring and silver cup in tea, club order; Mrs. W. T. Revere, S. 18th st., silver butter dish; Mr. James Phillips Saunders st., silver pickle stand; Mrs Philip McLean, Seward st., diamond collar button in tea: Mrs. Chas. D. Spencer, Council Bluffs, Ia., silver sugar bowl; Sam Du Bois, S. 6th st.,

Co., silver pickle stand; Mrs. A. R. Todd, North 12th street, silver butter dish; Mr. Chas. E. Raymond, Seward street, silver five-bottle castor: Miss May Redding, California street, ladies ham, Center street, gent's hunting case gold watch, in tea; Mrs. I. S. Whitcomb, Cass street, silver butter dish; Mrs. M. C. Warren, Pierce street, silver cake stand: Mrs. A. C. Cunningham, Hamilton street, diamond ring, in can tea; T. C. Parkins, South 17th street, mail carrier, silver fruit stand; C. B. Adams, Douglas street, silver pickle stand; Mrs. William A. Bond, Blair, Neb., mail order, \$20 in gold coin in can tea; Henry E. Daber, 40th st., silver butter dish; Miss Mattie E. Phelps, Dorcas st., ladies' gold scarf pin, solitaire diamond setting; Mrs. E. O. Barwick, Council Bluffs, Ia., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. John E. Wilson, N. 16th st., silver pickle stand; Miss Lillie Wilhelm, Capitol ave., can money in tea; Mrs. Walter E. Reed, traveling salesman from Chicago, gent's elegant diamond shirt stud can tea; Mrs. J. B. S. 19th st., silver butter dish; Mrs. Aug Ollendorf, 15th st., silver pickle stand; Mrs. D. Adamson, South Omaha, Neb., silver butter dish; Mrs. D. C. Anthony, 23rd st., \$10 in gold coin and silver cake-stand in tea; Mr. John A. Whalen, 17th st., silver pickle stand; Mrs. Edw. E. Burke, 15th st., lady's hunning-case gold watch in can tea; Miss Susie Oscar, S. 20th st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. A. R. Peasley, 24th st., silver pickle stand; J. B. Smith, Williams diamond ring in can tea; Mrs. Samuel A. Darling, Harney butter dish; Mrs. Carl Schulte, Fremont Neb., mail order, elegant soiltaire diamond collar button in can tea; Miss Sadie Marvin, So. 20th st., silver pickle stand; Mrs. C. R. Lewis, Chicago st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. Ed. Russell, diamond ring in can of tea; Mr. W. A. Reynolds, N. 18th st., silver cake stand in can of tea; Mrs. A. B. Bronsen, 24th st., silver butter dish; Mr. Will Brown,

Mrs. J. B. Vian, with Electric Light

N. 15th st., diamond ring in can of tea. Mrs. A. Kewit, 20th street, diamond ring in tea; Mrs. M. E. Hamlin, North 39th street, silver butter dish; Mr. Wm. A. Brown, Davenport street, silver cup; Miss Kate Reading, North 16th street, ladies hunting case gold watch in tea; Mr. Carl Walker, 17th street, silver sugar bowl; Mrs. John Bishop, Howard street, silver butter dish; Mrs. H. E. Marvin, 13th street, silver pickle stand; Miss Carrie Hahn, North 24th street. ladies scarf pin, diamond ruby and sapphire setting, in tea; Mrs. F. E. Walker, Capitel avenue, silver cake stand; Mr. John O'Neil, South 18th street, silver sugar bowl; Mrs. E. Lynch, Fort Niobrara, Neb., mail or-der, silver cup in can of tea; Mr. H. E. Thompson, Harney st., silver five-bottle castor; Mr. A. E. Harrison, Davenport st., diamond stud in can of tea; Mr. Wm. A. Simpson, 14th st., silver pickle stand; Mrs. Abner Stintson, Kearney, Neb., mail order, diamond ring and sugar bowl in can tea; Mr. Chas. D. Findlay, Cuming st., silver butter dish; Mr. A. C. Smyth, N. 40th st., \$10 in gold coin in can ten; Miss Maude Summers, Saunders st., silver pickle stand; Mr. George Tallmadge, South 11th st., can money in tea; Miss Sadie Leopold, Council Bluffs,

la., silver cake staud.